

607. DECHEMA Colloquium, 26.10.2006, Frankfurt/Main

**New horizons for diffusion research in nanoporous materials:
Experiments, Theory and Application.**

Diffusion in zeolites – a never-ending story?

Jörg Kärger

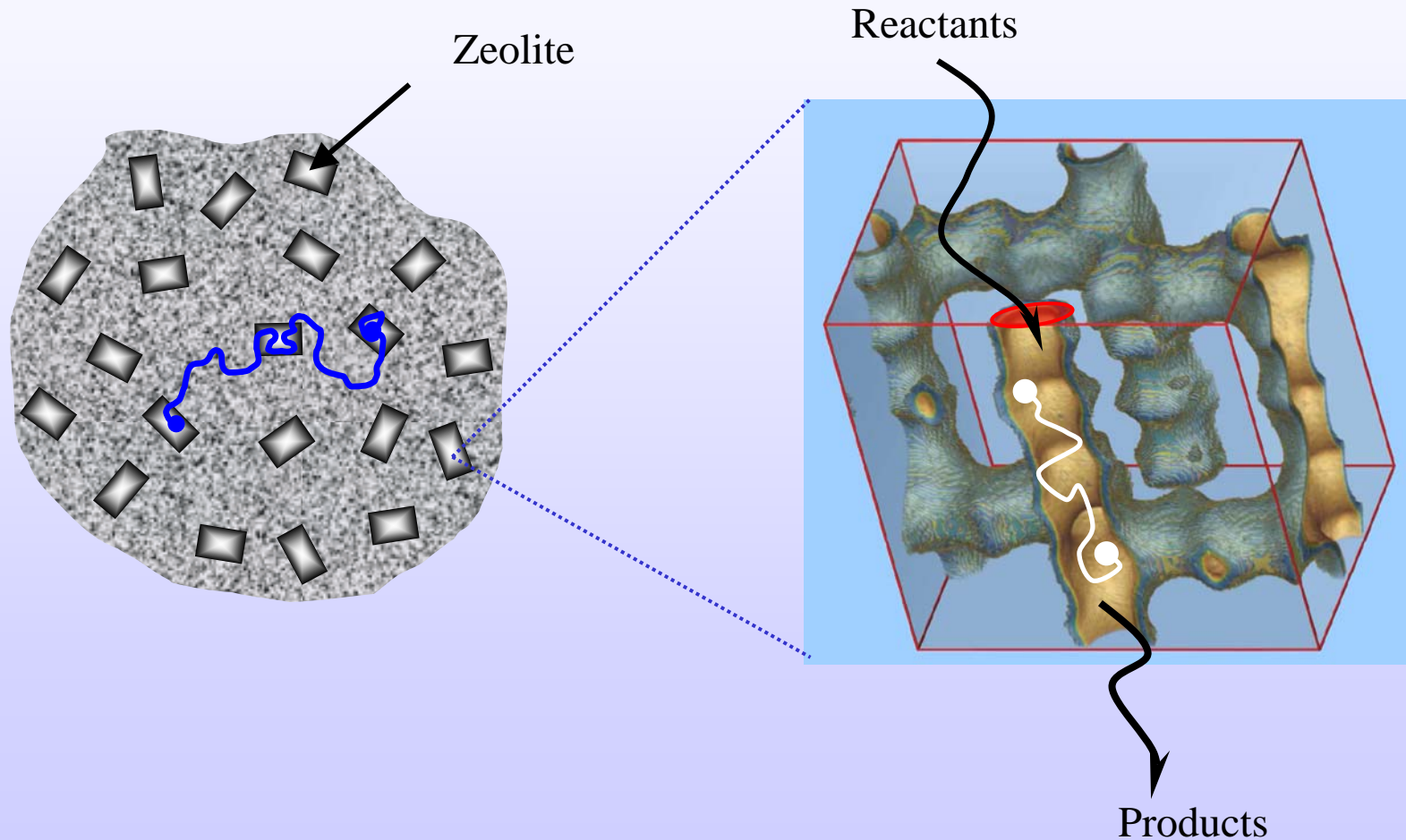
Universität Leipzig

**Fakultät für Physik und
Geowissenschaften**

Abteilung Grenzflächenphysik



Economic motivation of our activities in technical application



Package of Research Projects "Diffusion in Zeolites"
by CNRS (France), DFG (Germany), EPSRC (United Kingdom), NSF (USA)

ZEOLITE SYNTHESIS (J. Caro)

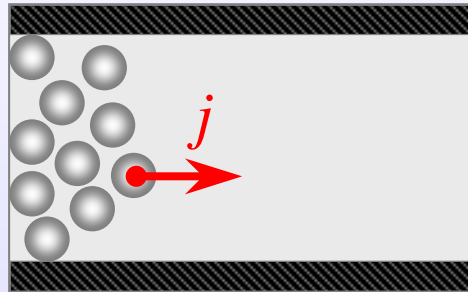
Observation range:		Non-Equilibrium Techniques (transport diffusion)	Equilibrium Techniques (self-diffusion)
microscopic	nanometers	Coherent QENS (<u>H. Jobic</u>)	Incoherent QENS (<u>H. Jobic</u>)
	micrometers	Interference Microscopy (<u>J. Kärger</u>)	(MAS) PFG NMR (<u>P. Galvosas</u> , <u>J. Kärger</u>)
mesoscopic	individual crystals	IR Microscopy (<u>J. Kärger</u>)	Tracer IR Microscopy (<u>J. Kärger</u>)
		Single-Crystal Permeation (<u>D.B. Shah</u>)	Tracer Single-Crystal Permeation (<u>D.B. Shah</u>)
macroscopic	crystal assemblage	ZLC (<u>S. Brandani</u>)	Tracer ZLC (<u>S. Brandani</u>)
		FR (<u>A. Jentys</u> , <u>J. Lercher</u>) Uptake/Release (<u>R. Staudt</u>)	Tracer Exchange (<u>R. Staudt</u>)

What do we measure?

Interference Microscopy (IFM)

$$j = -D_{(T)} \text{grad } c$$

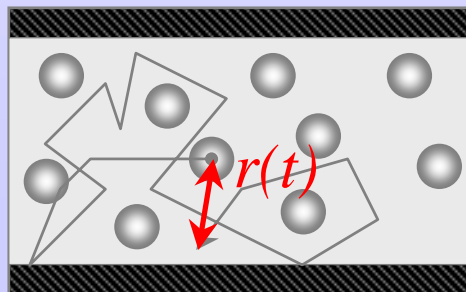
transport diffusion



Pulsed Field Gradient (PFG) NMR

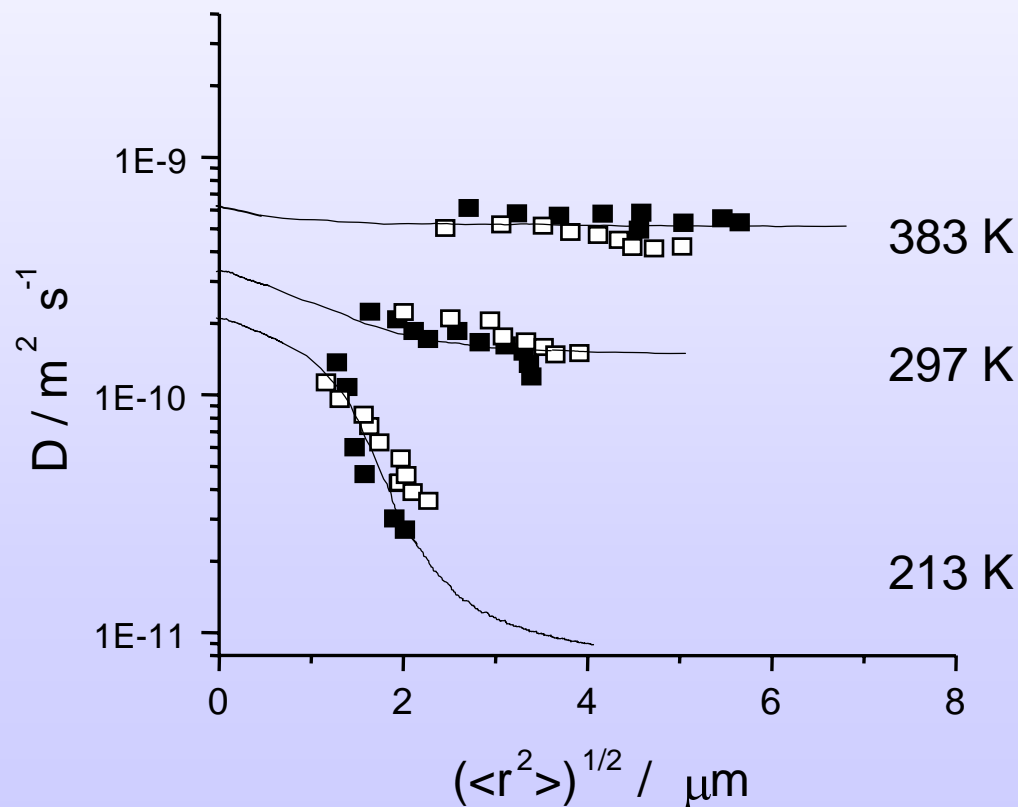
$$\langle r^2(t) \rangle = 2D t$$

self-diffusion



Intracrystalline Diffusion

Comparison of the **PFG NMR** results with the results of **MC simulations**



n-Butane / Silicalite-1

**two sets of measurement
with different samples**

$$p_y = 1 \quad p_x = 0.32 \\ p_z = 0.067 \quad [1]$$

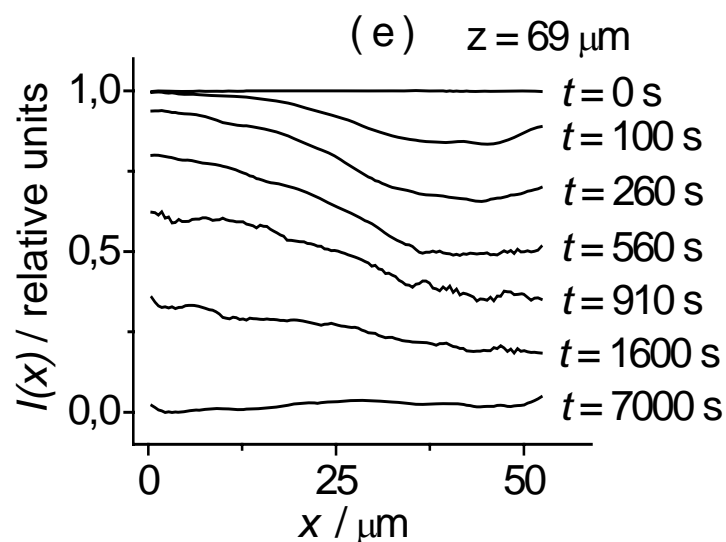
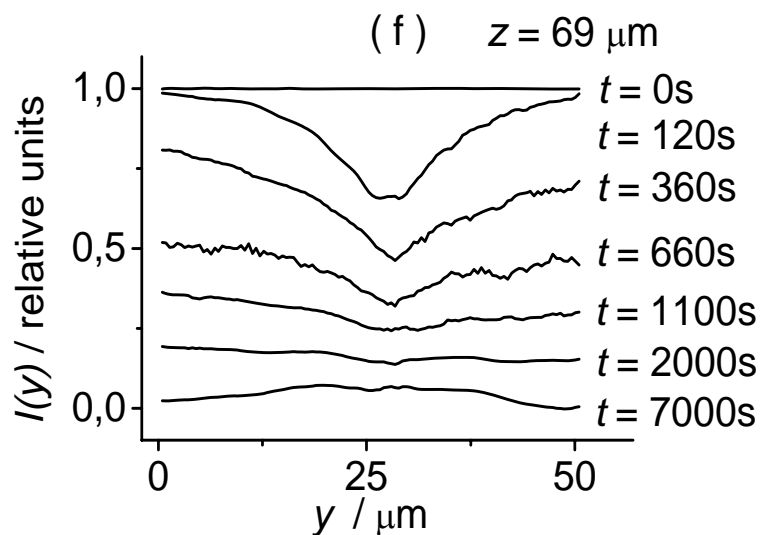
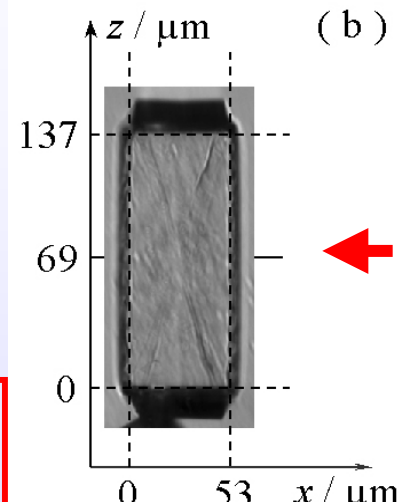
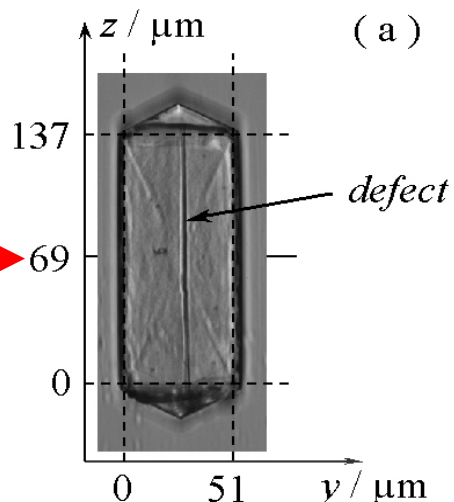
$$(E_b - E_d) = 21.5 \text{ kJ/mol} \\ N = 3000 (\times 1 \text{ nm})$$

Interference Microscopy (IFM): Influence of defects on the external crystal surface on the isobutane uptake into MFI-type zeolite

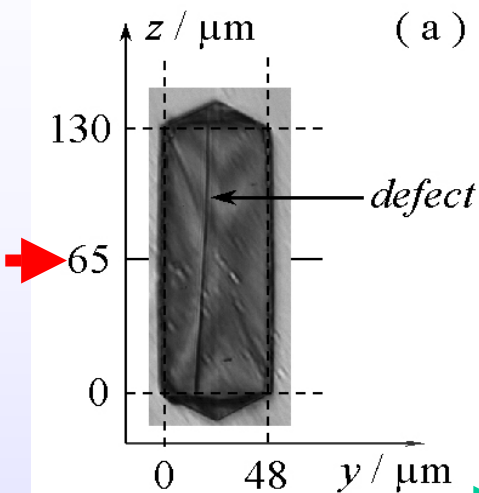
The non-etched sample
(strong surface barriers)

Faster desorption in the middle part of the crystals than near crystal edges: desorption through the crack surface

Faster desorption in the crystal part with the crack

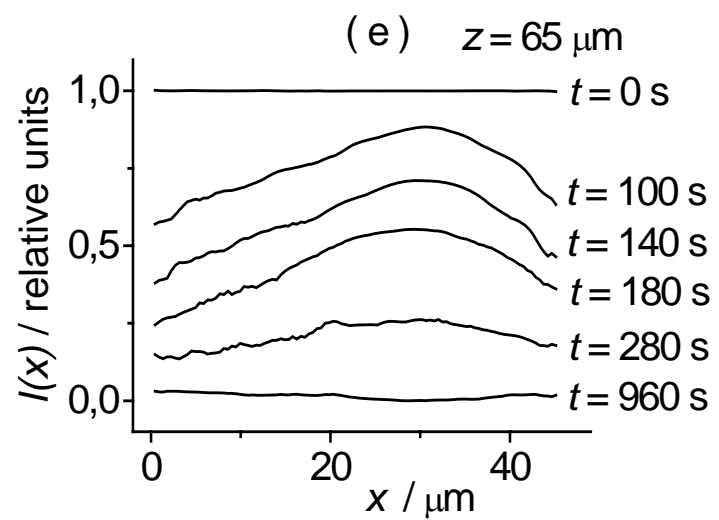
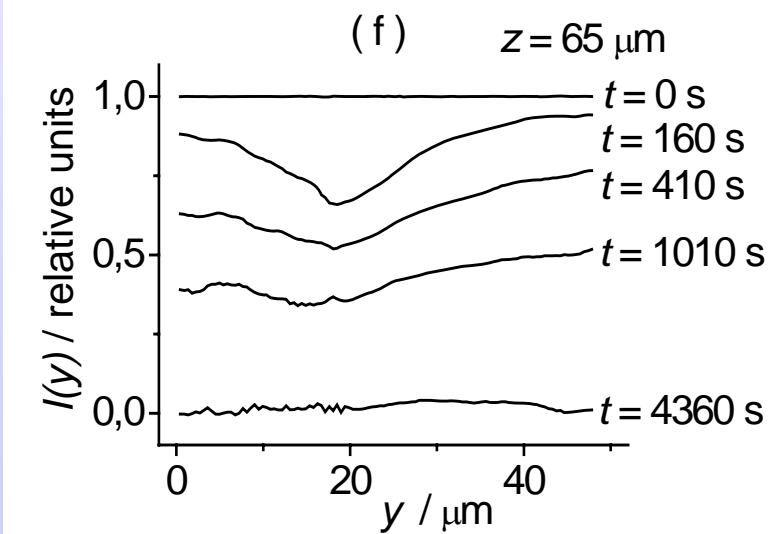
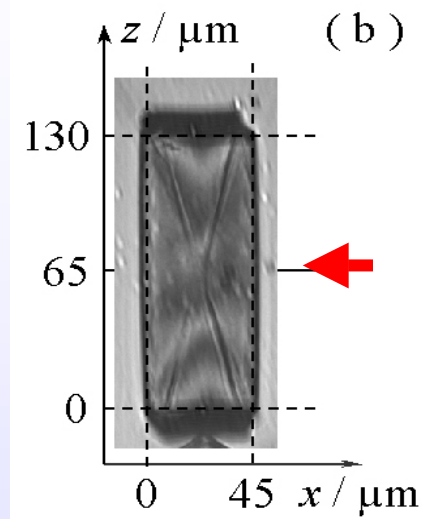


**The etched sample
(mild surface barriers)**



Desorption through the crack surface

(i) Both the diffusivity and permeability of transport barriers determine the rate of desorption
(ii) Faster desorption in the crystal part with the crack



Physical

~~Medical~~ diagnosis has attained such a high level

perfect crystal

that there scarcely exist any really ~~healthy~~ people.

**New horizons for diffusion research in nanoporous materials:
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- Diffusion in zeolites – a never-ending story?
Prof. **J. Kärgner**, Universität Leipzig
- Diffusion studies by QENS – measurements approaching the „ideal“ situation
Dr. **H. Jobic**, Institut de Recherches sur la Catalyse, Villeurbanne, France
- Correlating molecular modelling and experimental diffusivities
Prof: **D. Theodorou**, National Technical University of Athens, Greece
- Ideal vs. Real zeolite structure: options to discriminate
Prof. **J. Caro**, Universität Hannover
- Studying „macroscopic“ aspects of diffusion
Prof. **S. Brandani**, University College London
- From diffusion research to industrial application
Prof. **D. Ruthven**, University of Maine, Orono, Maine, USA
- Mass transfer coefficients determined from break-through experiments
Dr. **J. Oppermann**, Linde AG, Höllriegelskreuth